form. The inner is very much larger than the outer condyle, and the valley between the two is sharply angulated.

Compared with the Pterodactylian quadrates already discovered by Mr. Mawson in the same formation and locality, the new specimen is about three times as large, and differs in the marked inequality of the articular condyles, as also in their less oblique disposition. The new fossil, however, agrees with the others in having these condyles remarkably tumid and separated by a narrow sharp valley, thus resembling the corresponding bones of the Jurassic * rather than those of Cretaceous age †. So far as yet known, indeed, the articular end of the quadrate in Cretaceous Pterosaurian genera is almost saddle-shaped, with acute lateral borders.

Not being able to determine the genus of the Brazilian Cretaceous Pterodactyl, it is equally impossible to estimate the size of the skull or the animal itself from a single bone. There is too much variation in the proportions of the snout and the relative dimensions of the head among Pterodactyls to admit of any such induction. To judge by Marsh's figure of the skull of *Pteranodon*, however, the Brazilian form must have even exceeded in size the gigantic species of this North-American genus, of which the head sometimes attains a length of 4 feet.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

January 22, 1896.—Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following communications were read :—

1. 'On some Podophthalmous Crustaceans from the Cretaceous Formation of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands.' By Henry Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S., P.G.S.

This paper contains descriptions of several crustaceans from the Cretaceous coal-bearing strata of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands, sent to the Author by J. F. Whiteaves, Esq., F.G.S.,

* R. Lydekker, "On certain Ornithosaurian and Dinosaurian Remains," Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. vol. xlvii. (1891), p. 41, pl. v. figs. 3, 4.

† H. G. Seeley, 'The Ornithosauria' (1870), p. 90, pl. xi. figs. 16, 17. See also figure of quadrate of *Pteranodon* (no description) by O. C. Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci. [3] vol. xxvii. (1884), pl. xv.

Palæontologist to the Geological Survey of Canada, and two from the Museum of the Geological Society of London.

After giving a brief notice of the deposits from which the nodules containing these crustacean fossils have been derived, and the authors who have written upon them, Dr. Woodward describes (1) a new *Callianassa*, which he names *Callianassa Whiteavesii*; (2) an anomalous Brachyuran, which he names *Homolopsis Richardsoni*; (3) a new Corystid, named *Palæocorystes Harveyi*; and (4) a new Cancer, named *Plagiolophus vancouverensis*.

2. 'On a Fossil Octopus, *Calais Newboldi* (J. de C. Sby., MS.), from the Cretaceous of the Lebanon.' By Henry Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S., P.G.S.

The specimen to which the Author's attention was obligingly drawn by Mr. C. Davies Sherborn, F.G.S., is in the Museum of the Geological Society; it was obtained by Major T. J. Newbold, and named in 1846 in MS. by the late Mr. J. de Carle Sowerby, *Calais Newboldii*, who added on the label:—'Ceph. Octopoda. Genus ineditum. Abdomen alis triangularibus instructum. E strato calcareo *tertiario* Montis Libani a D. Newbould effossum.—1846. J. de Carle Sowerby.'

The Author describes the specimen in detail, and retains for it the genus and species proposed by Mr. Sowerby, only correcting the spelling of the discoverer's name and the age of the bed, which is Cretaceous, not Tertiary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The imputed Jealousy of European Workers on Australasian Faunas by Local Writers. By C. Hedley, F.L.S.

Referring to the controversy in the last August and October numbers of this Magazine, touching the synonymy of *Rhysota Armiti*, I can readily accept the decision of Mr. Smith, since he has the advantage over me of consulting a figure. While the identity of a species may be held a trifling matter, his concluding remark that American and Australian naturalists jealously resent the interference of European writers with their respective local fauna, touches on a topic so large and important that I would crave space to discuss it further.

When such interference takes the shape of the splendid 'Challenger' monographs it is received most thankfully; but when it comes to us, as it often does—I am, of course, not now alluding to Mr. Smith—in papers ignoring Australian or American literature, without, or with mistaken, reference to geographical, geological, and other environment necessary to the proper appreciation of the subject, and presenting data insufficient for the recognition of the species dealt with, then we may be ungrateful without being jealous. Even resentment may be provoked by the flippant manner in which Australian and some American work is received, no matter how